great Eaſe and Speed; and by it I have performed ſome Things upon Minerals and Metals, which with crude Antimony alone I could not effect.

Take of Antimony one Pound; flux it clear: Have an Ounce or two of the Cawk-ſtone (by and by to be deſcribed) in a Lump red-hot in readineſs. Put it into the Crucible to the Antimony; continue the Flux a few Minutes: Caſt it into a clean and not greaſed Mortar, decanting the melting Liquor from the Cawk.

This Proceſs gives us above 15 Ounces of *Vitrum* of *Antimony*, like poliſh'd Steel, and as bright as the moſt refined Quickſilver. The Cawk ſeems not to be diminiſh'd in its Weight, but rather increaſed; nor will be brought to incorporate with the Antimony, though flux'd in a ſtrong blaſt.

This Cawk-ſtone is a very odd Mineral, and I always looked upon it to be much a-kin to the white milky Mineral Juyces, I formerly ſent you a *Specimen* of: And this Experiment is demonſtrative that I was not miſtaken; for, the milky Juyce of the Lead-Mines vitrifies the whole Body of Antimony in like Manner.

That this Vitrification is from the *proper* Nature of Cawk, I little doubt; for, I could never light upon any one Mineral Subſtance, which had any ſuch Effect upon Antimony; and I have tryed very many, as *Lapis Calaminaris*, Stone-Sulphur or *Sulphur vivum*, *Galactites*, *Sulphur Marcaſite*, *Allom-glebe*, divers *Sparrs*, &c.

Cawk is a ponderous white Stone, found in the Lead-Mines; it will draw a white Line like Chalk or the *Galactites*: And though it be ſo free, that it is more firm, and hath a ſmooth and ſhining Grain, Sparr-like, yet not at all tranſparent. Of the Spirit, it yields by Diſtillation, another time.

I am,
York, Novemb. 20. 1674. Sir, Yours, *&c.*

An Account of ſome Books.

I. *TRACTS, containing* 1. Suſpicions *about ſome* Hidden Qualities *of the* Air, *with an Appendix touching* Celeſtial Magnets, *and ſome other Particulars.* 2. *Animadverſions upon Mr.* Hobbs's Problemata de Vacuo. 3. *A Diſcourſe of the* Cauſe *of Attraction by Suction: By the Honourable* ROBERT BOYLE *Eſq; Fellow of the* R. Society, London, 1674. *in* 8*vo.*

IN the *firſt* of theſe Tracts, the noble Author, paſſing by thoſe obvious Qualities of the Air, *Heat, Cold, Dryneſs* and *Moiſture*, and ſuch others, as are now alſo well enough known, I mean *Gravity, Springineſs, Refractiveneſs*, &c. enquires into, and delivers his Conjectures about, ſome yet *more Latent* ones. And the chief Account,

upon

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upon which the Air may be thought endow'd with *Hidden* Qualities, he eſteems to be thoſe exotick Effluviums, that probably do proceed *partly* from beneath the Surface of the Earth, *partly* from the Celeſtial Bodies; not denying mean while, that the Air may, eſpecially at ſome Times and at ſome Places, derive Multitudes of efficacious Particles from its own Operations, acting as a fluid Subſtance upon that vaſt Number and Variety of Bodies that are immediately expoſed to it. Now theſe Conjectures, grounded upon *Subterraneal* and *Sidereal* Effluviums, are in this Tract confirmed by many conſiderable and hitherto un-heeded Obſervations; and they are ſuch, that, if they prove to be well-grounded, they may lead us, (as the Author alſo intimates) to other Suſpicions of no mean Conſequence; As 1. That they may make us conſider, whether divers Changes of Temperature and Conſtitution in the Air, not only as to *manifeſt*, but as to the more *latent* Qualities, may not ſometimes in Part, if not chiefly, be derived from the Paucity, or Plenty, and peculiar Nature of one or both of thoſe Sorts of Effluviums? 2. That they may ſuggeſt to us, as a Thing not altogether improbable, that ſome Bodies, we are converſant with, may have a Diſpoſition and fitneſs to be wrought on by, or to be aſſociated with, ſome of thoſe Exotick Effluvia, that are emitted by unknown Bodies lodged under Ground, or that proceed from this or that Celeſtial Body. 3. That they may put us upon the Inveſtigation, Whether among the Bodies we are acquainted with here below, there may not be found ſome, that may be *Receptacles*, if not alſo *Attractives*, of the Sidereal and other Heterogeneous Effluviums that rove up and down in the Air? All which Suggeſtions are countenanced in this Piece with divers un-common Obſervations. And from the laſt of theſe three, Occaſion is taken, in a peculiar Diſcourſe, to enquire, Whether, as 'tis thought no impoſſible Thing, that *Nature* ſhould *make*, ſo it may not be an unpracticable or hopeleſs Thing, that *Men* ſhould *find*, or *Art* ſhould *prepare*, uſeful *Magnets* of the exotick Effluviums of the lower Region of the Earth, or the Upper of the World?

To this firſt Part are ſubjoined, 1. Some Obſervations of the *Growth of Metals*, tending to reſolve this Inquiry, *viz.* Whether a Portion of Matter, wherein as yet no Metal, or but ſuch or ſuch a Quantity of it, can be found, this being expos'd to the Air, will after a Time either afford ſome Metal where none appear'd before, or a greater Proportion of it than it had before. 2. Some new Experiments about the *Preſervation of Bodies in Vacuo Boyliano*, or with Excluſion of the Air; tryed upon *Bread*, *Milk*, *Cream*, *Cheeſe*, *roaſted Meet*, *Blood*, *Violets*, *July-flowers*, *Roſes*, *Strawberries*, *Blackberries*, *Beer*. All which, except the *Milk*, *Cream*, and *Blood*, remained good and without any notable Alteration after a conſiderable time: But the *Milk*, upon giving an Acceſs to the Air, after 3 Months time, was found, though well-coloured, yet turned partly into a kind of Whey, and partly into a kind of ſoſt Curd: The *Cream*, at a Years End, appear'd to be more thick and Butter-like at the top than other-where, and by a little ſhaking was ſoon reduced to Butter: And the *Blood*, though for one or two of the firſt Days it ſeem'd to continue fluid and of a florid Colour, yet afterwards degenerated into a blackiſh one, without Stink. Of the *Beer* thus exhauſted and ſecured from the Air, it was remarkable, that after much *Thunder* it had contracted no Sowrneſs, though that of moſt of the Neighbourhood had. And that the *Fructus horarii*, eſpecially ſuch as are very tender and juicy, ſhould without any additament be preſerv'd from Putrefaction a great time longer than otherwiſe they would have been, is an Experiment that may give Hopes, that both odd and uſeful Things of this Kind may be this Way performed.

The *ſecond* Tract of this Book, being written *Dialogue*-wiſe, examines Mr. *Hobbs's* Arguments for the *abſolute Plenitude* of the World, and ſhews them to be far ſhort of Cogency. Here the Author, ſtill forbearing to declare himſelf either way in this Controverſy, does not tye himſelf ſtrictly to the Principles and Notions of the *Vacuiſts*, nor, though but for a while, oppoſes himſelf to thoſe of the *Pleniſts*; but conſiders, either upon the Doctrine of the *Vacuiſts*, or upon other Grounds, Whether Mr. *Hobbs* have cogently proved his, and the Schools, Aſſertion, *Non dari Vacuum?* And whether he have rightly explain'd ſome *Phænomena* of Nature, which he undertaks to give an Account of, and eſpecially ſome in the Author's Engine, whereof he takes upon him to render the genuine Cauſes? Where occur divers excellent new Experiments, countenancing the Author's Purpoſe againſt that of his Antagoniſt.

The *third* examines the Cauſe of *Suction*, and having rejected *Fuga Vacui* to be the Cauſe of the raiſing of Liquors in Suction, and declared alſo, that he cannot acquieſce in the Theory, who refer it to the Action of the Suckers *thorax*; he ſhews, that the Aſcenſion of Water upon Suction may be cauſed otherwiſe than by the Condenſation or the propagated Pulſion of Air contiguous to the Suckers Cheſt; and likewiſe, that there may be Caſes, wherein the Cauſe, aſſign'd in that *hypotheſis*, will not have Place. Which done, he propoſes and makes out by Experiments his Thoughts concerning that

Cauſe;

Cauſe; which Thoughts amount to this; That Liquors are upon *Suction* raiſed into Pipes or other hollow Bodies, when and ſo far as there is a leſs preſſure on the Surface of the Liquor in the Cavity, than on the Surface of the external Liquor that ſurrounds the hollow Body; whether that Preſſure on thoſe Parts of the external Liquor, that are from time to time impelled up into the Orifice of the Pipe, proceed from the Weight of the Atmoſphere, or the propagated compreſſion or impulſe of ſome Parts of the Air, or the Spring of the Air, or ſome other Cauſe, as the Preſſure of ſome other Body quite diſtinct from Air.

II. *R. P.* Claudii Franc. Milliet de Chales *è J. CURSUS ſeu MUNDUS MATHEMATICUS, univerſam Matheſin tribus Tomis complectens.* Lugduni, 1674. *in Fol.*

THE Author of this great Work declares in his *Preface*, that, having conſidered with himſelf the ſeveral things, that render to young Students of the Mathematicks the Study of thoſe Sciences difficult and perplexed, he hath endeavour'd ſo to compoſe and frame this his *Curſus Mathematicus*, as that every one, having but ordinary good Parts, ſhall be able, by the attent peruſal of the ſame, without any other Maſter or Guide, to penetrate into the inmoſt Depths thereof.

The *firſt* Tome comprehends eight Books of *Euclid*; Arithmetick; *Theodoſius* his Sphericks; Trigonometry; Practical Geometry; Mechanicks; Staticks; Univerſal Geography; a Treatiſe of the Magnet; Architecture, and Carpentry.

Concerning *Euclid*, he diſſwades from teaching Novices *all* the Books of *Euclid* indifferently; alledging to have by Experince found, that, at the beginning, time is ill ſpent in learning his 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Books; and therefore would have his *Tyro* content himſelf with the Knowledge of *Euclid*'s firſt 6 Books, and the 11th, and Part of the 12th, (which Books he ſaith he hath rendred eaſy,) foraſmuch as all the principal Parts of the Methematicks may be demonſtrated without the other Books of that Author.

Touching *Arithmetick*, he delivers the Rules of it both in Integers and Fractions, together with the Extraction of the Square and Cubick Roots; annexing thereunto Arithmetick with Counters, and by Divination.

And becauſe the Principal Bodies, that are of a Mathematical Conſideration, are Spherical, he inſerts here the Elements of *Sphericks*, as by which the chief Proprieties of the Celeſtial Orbs are domonſtrated: And thoſe Elements he takes from the famous *Theodoſius*, who lived in the time of *Pompey* the Great. His

His *Trigonometry* he divides into 6 Parts: The 1ſt delivers the Canon of Sines, Tangents and Secants; the 2d explains the Nature of Logarithms; the 3d and 4th teach to reſolve Rectilinear and Spherical Triangles; the 5th and 6th conſider Rectangular and Obliquangular Spherical Triangles.

His *Practical Geometry* conſiſts of 4 Parts: The 1ſt treats of the Menſuration of Lines, both ſtraight and curve, acceſſible and inacceſſible; the 2d and 3d, of the Meaſure of Surfaces; the 4th, of that of Solids.

His *Mechanicks* contain 6 Books: In the 1ſt, he eſtabliſhes and explains the moſt Univerſal Principle of Motion; in the 2d, he applies that Principle to the *Vectis*, as in the 3d he does it to the *Axis in peritrochio*: In the 4th, he demonſtrates the Power of the *Trochlea*; in the 5th, of the *Cochlea*; in the 6th, of the *Cuneus*, where he takes Occaſion to diſcourſe of *Percuſſion*.

His *Staticks* are comprehend in 7 Books; whereof the 1ſt eſtabliſhes the Equipoiſe of the Elements, and explodes the Fear of a *Vacuum*; the 2d treats of the accelebrated Motion of heavy Bodies; the 3d, of inclined Plans, and Pendulums; the 4th, of the Doctrine of Equiponderant Bodies; the 5th, 6th, and 7th, of the Center of Gravity of Superficies's and Solids..

In his *Geography*, he conſiders the Figure of the Earth, aſſigns it its Place, inveſtigates its Circumference and other Dimenſions; diſtinguiſhes the Number of the Zones, and the ſeveral Climates; enquires into the Height of Hills and the Depth of Mines; and adds divers Particulars relating to the Ocean, Rivers, Fountains and Lakes.

In his Treatiſe of *Magnetiſm*, he *firſt* ſets down the various Experments made of the Attractive, Directive, and Communicative Power of the Loadſtone; and as he infers thence ſeveral Concluſions, ſo he deduces ſeveral Practices from it. He intimates, amongſt very many other Particulars, that if the Authority of the H. Scriptures did not hinder, the Conſideration of the Verture of the Magnet would add much of Probability to the *Copernican* Syſtem.

Proceeding to his *Architecture civil*, he diſcourſes of the known *Five Orders*, and annexes to it a Treatiſe of ordinary *Carpentry.*

In the *ſecond* Tome are contained theſe Treatiſes, *viz.* of the Section of Stones, of Architecture Military, of Hydroſtaticks, Fountains and Rivers, Hydraulicks, Navigation, Opticks, Perſpective, Catoptricks, and Dioptricks.

The Treatiſe of the *Section of Stones* is divided into 4 Books, whereof the firſt treats *de Compluviatis ſeu Cylindricis Fornicibus*; the ſecond,

ſecond, *de Conicis*; the third, *de præcipuis ſeu decumanis Teſtudinibus*; the fourth, *de Helicoidibus*.

His *Architecture Military* is compriſed in 7 Books; of which the firſt lays down the Grounds and Axioms of that Art; the ſecond is converſant about regular Polygons; the third, about Outworks; the fourth, about Irregular Figures; the fifth, about Circumvallations, Trenches, *&c.* the ſixth, about Defence; the ſeventh, about Perſpective Military.

In the *Hydroſtaticks*, he conſiders, 1. the Poiſe of Bodies ſwimming; how much Bodies loſes of their Weight, being immers'd in Water; how Metals may be tryed in Water, and the like.

In the Treatiſe of *Fountains* and *Rivers*, he Diſcourſes of the Equipoiſe of Waters; of the Ways of conveying Springs and Rivers; of ſalient Waters; of the ſeveral Depths, which a River acquires by the Inlet of ſeveral Torrents or other Waters, *&c.*

In that of *Hydraulicks*, he treats of all Sorts of Artificial Fountains, that perform their Effect either by Attraction, or Compreſſion, or Expulſion; as alſo of all Sorts of Engins for raiſing of Water: Where he gives a particular Account of the great Water-wheel at *Bremen*, which in every Revolution ſends 25 Cart-loads of Water into that City. To all which he annexes the Conſideration of all ſorts of Mills, principally of Corn, Powder, Paper and Iron-Mills.

Paſſing on to *Navigation*, he ſpeaks, 1. of Ship-Carpentry; of the ſeveral ſorts of Ships; of Rowing, Sayling, Steering, Loading. 2. Of the Make and Uſe of the Sea-Compaſs, and the Method of obſerving, and allowing for, the Declination of the Needle. 3. Of the Nature of *Loxodromy*, or that Line which a Ship makes on the Surface of the Terraqueous Globe by the *ductus* of the ſame Rumb of the Mariners Compaſs. 4. Of Sea-Maps, and divers Practices to determine the Ship's Way. 5. Of the way of keeping an Account of Time at Sea; where occurs a long Diſcourſe about the *Longitude*, that is, the Eaſterly or Weſterly Diſtance of the Ship from the Place where the Voyage began. 6. Of divers Nautical Practices; as, making of Journals, repreſenting the Proſpects of remarkable Coaſts, by making Draughts, Plots and Maps of them, with their Longitudes, Latitudes, Scales, *&c.* as alſo of finding the Time of the Tides, and of conjecturing tempeſteous Weather.

Proceeding to *Opticks*, he gives an exact Deſcription of the Eye; enumerates the various Deceptions of the Sight; ſhews the cauſe of being long and ſhort-ſighted; treats of ſtrait Images, which, being look'd on from different Places, do vary; and of deform Pictures, which, being beheld from a determinate Place, are reform'd: Adding hereunto the Doctrine of the Propagation of Light.

Concerning his *Perſpective*, he 1. gives the Grounds thereof; 2. teaches Ichnography and Scenography; 3. exerciſes the Art of Perſpective upon Roofs and Vaulted Places; 4. treats of Shadows; annexing thereunto a Delineating Parallelogram.

Touching his *Catoptricks*, he therein conſiders the Reflexions both of Plain, Convex, and Concave Glaſſes: As in his *Dioptricks*, having explain'd the Nature of Refraction, he writes of Concave and Convex Spectacles, as alſo of Teleſcopes and Microſcopes: Subjoyning thereunto a Diſcourſe touching Refractions colour'd, and the Colours of Rainbows, and Priſmes. So far the *ſecond* Tome.

The *third* Tome contains his Treatiſes about Muſick, Pyrotechny, Aſtrolabes, Dialling, Aſtronomy, Calendars, Aſtrology, Algebra, the Method of Indiviſibles, and Conique Sections.

In the Treatiſe of *Muſick* he conſiders the Nature and Properties of Sound, and the Reaſon of Harmony; as alſo the 3 Syſtems of Muſick, *viz.* Diatonick, Chromatick, and Enharmonick.

In that of *Pyrotechny*, he teaches, 1. the way of making all ſorts of Artificial Fire-works, both Feſtival and Martial; 2. he treats of the Art of Gunnery, and Baliſticks.

In the Doctrine of *Aſtrolabes*, he writes of both the Globes, of the *Analemma*, the Univerſal, Horizontal, and other Aſtrolabes.

His *Dialling* Treatiſe, delivers *firſt* the Way of making Dials in any Plain; and *then* Reflex and Refracted ones.

His *Aſtronomy* contains 7 Books: 1. Gives the Doctrine of the *Primum mobile*, and the ſeveral Syſtems. 2. Of the Sun. 3. Of the Moon. 4. Of the Cycles. 5. Of the three ſuperior Planets, Saturn, Jupiter and Mars. 6. Of the two leſſer Planets, Mercury and Venus. 7. Of Comets.

His *Calendar* conjoyns and compares the whole Civil Year with the Motions of the Sun and Moon: Annexing thereunto the Civil Years of various Nations; Queſtions about *Eaſter*; Conſiderations about the Golden Number, Epacts, Solar Cycle, Indictions, Biſſextils, the *Julian* Period, &c.

Touching *Aſtrology*, he ſtrikes that out of the Number of Mathematical Diſciplines, and repreſents the great Vanity thereof.

Of the three remaining Treatiſes, *viz.* his *Algebra*, Doctrine of *Indiviſibles* and *Conick Sections*, he ſaith, he hath reſerved them to the laſt, leſt young Students of the Mathematicks ſhould be deterred, or too long detained, by thoſe more knotty or more difficult Studies.

Thus I have given as ſhort a View as I could of the Contents of theſe 3 Volumes, conſiſting of 30 Treatiſes in above an 100 Books. Mean time, what the Author hath performed *beyond* others, and how much alſo he hath borrow'd *from* others without taking notice of his Benefactors, I muſt leave to the Intelligent and well-read Peruſers of this Work to Judge.

III. *The* SPHERE *of* M. MANILIUS *made an* ENGLISH *Poem, with Annotations, and an* ASTRONOMICAL *Appendix.* By Edward Sherburn, *Eſquire.* London, 1675. *in fol.*

THE learn'd and intelligent Author of this Work, rightly conſidering the great Importance of the mutual Helps, which the Knowledge of Antiquity and the Purſuit of New Diſcoveries of the preſent Times may afford to one another, thought fit to employ part of his ingenious Talent, in rendring *Engliſh* this ancient Poem; the famous Author whereof, deſirous to inculcate Knowledge with delight, was pleaſed to exhibit to the Age wherein he lived, the Principles of Aſtronomy in a Poetical Dreſs; wherein divers Particulars do occur, touching the Nature of the Heavens and the Celeſtial Bodies, that agree with the Aſſertions of ſome of the Eminent Modern Aſtronomers, *viz.* the Fluidity of the Heavens, againſt the Ariſtotelean Solidity of the Orbs; *the* Poſition of the Fixed Stars, not in the ſame Concave Superficies of the Heavens equally diſtant from the Center of the Univerſe, but at Unequal diſtances in the Ethereal Region, ſome higher, ſome lower, (whence the difference of their apparent Magnitudes and Splendor;) *the* Fiery Nature and Subſtance of the Fixed Stars, and in conſequence their being endow'd with native Luſtre, and making ſo many Suns, conform to this Sun of ours; and *the Galaxie*'s being an Aggregate of numberleſs ſmall Stars.

Of the Parts of this Poem, their Diſtribution and Order, and of the Interpreters Endeavours in explicating the ſame both in his learned Notes and conſiderable *Appendix*, we ſhall, from the Author, give the Reader this Accompt, *viz.* 1. *That* the Poem begins with a ſuccinct Indication of the Original and Progreſs of Arts and Sciences, more particularly of *Aſtronomy*; of which laſt, beſides what the *Engliſher* hath noted in his not-common marginal Illuſtrations, he hath added, for the Satisfaction of the more Curious, a Compendious Hiſtory, continued down to the Age wherein *Manilius* lived: Together with a very inſtructive Catalogue of the moſt Eminent Aſtronomers from the firſt Parent of all Arts, and Mankind it ſelf, to this preſent Time. 2. *That* it is continued on with a Deſcription of the Mundan Syſtem, and of the Celeſtial Signs and Conſtellations; the former of which our Interpreter hath explain'd according to the various *Hypotheſes* both Ancient and Modern; the latter he hath deſcribed by the Number of the Stars that compoſe them, their ſeveral Denominations in moſt of the learn'd Languages, and as they are diſtinguiſhed into profane and ſacred Figures, according to the different *Uranography* of the ancient *Ethnicks*, and ſome late *Chriſtian* Aſtronomers. 3. That the 3d. Part of this Poem contains a Deſcription of the Celeſtial Circles; for the better underſtanding of which, over and above what is explain'd in the Marginal Notes, our Author hath added a Coſmographical Aſtronomical Synopſis, for the moſt part according to *Merſennus*; and thereunto annexed the xii Propoſitions of *Theodoſius de Habitationibus* in Engliſh. And ſeeing that *Manilius* hath touched upon the fiery Nature of the Fixed Stars; his Interpreter hath here made ſome further and more curious Enquiries touching their Subſtance, Light, Colour, Scintillation, Number, Figure, Magnitude, Place, and Diſtance from the Earth, or rather the Sun. In the next place, the Planets are enumerated; whoſe ſeveral Denominations, by which they were known and diſtinguiſh'd by the Ancients, the Interpreter hath given in his Notes; further enlarging about the Nature and Subſtance of the *Sun*, his *maculæ* and *faculæ* (which are likewiſe repreſented in a particular Scheme,) ſomething alſo being ſaid of his Vertiginous Motion, Magnitude, and Diſtance; as alſo of the *Moon* and her Spots, adding thereunto the Selenographick Schemes of *Hevelius* and *Grimaldi*, with their reſpective Nomenclatures; and withal, exhibiting a brief Account of the Nature, Subſtance, Structure, Figure, Magnitude and Diſtance of the other Planets. And becauſe this Poem concludes with a Corollary of Fiery Meteors and Comets; our Author hath in part explain'd them alſo in his Notes, more fully diſcourſing, in the *Appendix*, of their Names, Kinds, and ſeveral *Species*, their Matter, Place, and Efficient Cauſes; and adding in the cloſe a Chronological Hiſtorical Table of the moſt notable Comets, that have appeared ſince the Flood to this Preſent: Having in the Illuſtration of the whole, obſerv'd the Method preſcribed by the Emperor *Juſtinian*, that great Legiſlator, thus expreſs'd, *Inſtit. L.* 1. *Tit.* 1. by himſelf; *Ita omnia videntur tradi commodiſſimè, ſi primò levi ac ſimplici viâ, deinde diligentiori atq; exactiori Interpretatione ſingula tradantur.*

Nor hath our *Interpreter* omitted to inform his Reader touching *Manilius* his *Life*, *Country*, *Quality*, *Studies*, *Writings*, &c. in the doing

doing of which, as well as in compoſing this whole Work, he hath given ſufficient Proof of his more than ordinary Acquaintance both with ancient and modern Writings.

He adorns the whole, as with many other very fair *Schemes*, ſo with thoſe of the two *Hemiſpheres* of the *Stars*; the one ſerving for the *Northern* Conſtellations; the other for the *Southern*; wherein the Stars are expreſs'd according to their ſeveral *Magnitudes*, as appears in the *Scale* thereof, ſet down in the *Southern* Hemiſphere. And the *Conſtellations* are only *pricked* out, wherein (with *Gallucius*) the middle Way is taken, betwixt not placing them in any, or repreſenting them in too dark ſhadow'd Figures, as ſome have done.

IV. AVONA, *or a Tranſient View of the Benefit of making* RIVERS *of this Kingdom* NAVIGABLE; *communicated by Letter to a Friend at* London; *by* R. S. London, 1675. *in* 8°.

THIS Letter, it ſeems, was occaſion'd by obſerving the Scituation of the City of *Saliſbury* upon the AVON, and the Conſequence of opening that River to the ſaid City. The Author ſhews the manifold Benefits, which will redound to the Rich and Poor, by making our Rivers Navigable, to promote the Wealth, Navigation, Commerce, and Strength of this great Iſland; and to advance ingenious Arts and uſeful Knowledge, Inventions, Accommodations, and Diſcoveries; and particularly, repreſenting the Advantages of Inland-Cities above our Ports on the ſhore, by navigable Rivers, by the Health, fulneſs of flowry and wholeſome Air, from the environing Fields, Paſtures and Groves.

On the by, he pleads for the Savages, that our *Engliſh* Colonies would permit and invite them to be Chriſtians, as *Ligon* endeavour'd to perſwade.

V. *An Eſſay to facilitate the Education of Youth, by bringing down the Rudiments of* Grammar *to the ſenſe of* Seeing; *which ought to be improv'd by Syncriſis, fitted to Childrens Capacities for the learning eſpecially of the* Engliſh, Latin *and* Greek *Tongues: In three parts, An Accidence, a Middle Grammar, and a Critical or Idiomatical Grammar. By Mr.* Lewis *of* Tottenham, *in* 8°. London.

GRammar is the Foundation to the other liberal Arts; Languages the Keys to Knowledge, and the Expedient for all humane Commerce: And *Letters*, by judicious Antiquaries acknowledged the moſt wonderful and the moſt beneficial of all the Old Inventions. And now by the active *genius* of this preſent Age, Men and Children may in far leſs time learn many of the moſt conſiderable Languages, than by the uſual Pedantry they could lately be taught an imperfect ſmattering in *Latin* only.

Next to *Grammar*, in old Account, and for ſtrongeſt Influence; and for the higheſt Advantages in all human Societies, both in Peace and War, *Eloquence* was eſteemed more than fundamental, more than a Key, to unlock, regulate and ſet in order the Cabinets of Mens Hearts and Minds, to aſſwage bad Paſſions, and to excite nobleſt Affections.

And *Poeſie*, in ſeveral kinds, being the higheſt Effloreſcence of Eloquence, is with a ſublime and accurate felicity guided and promoted in a late Engliſh Tract, entitul'd, *Reflexions on* Ariſtotle's *Treatiſe of Poeſie, containing the neceſſary, rational, and univerſal Rules for Epick, Dramatick, and the other ſorts of Poetry; with Reflexions on the Works of the ancient and modern Poets, and their faults, noted by* R. Rapin. Printed in *London*, in 8°.

I take leave, on this occaſion, to mention here, for *Oratory*, the two Tracts, that came abroad *A.* 1672. in 8°. *viz.* I. *Reflexions upon the Eloquence of theſe Times,* 1. *in general:* 2. *Of the Barr, and* 3. *of the Pulpit:* Pretending to be a Tranſlation out of *French*; but by the Addreſſes, Concluſion, and often in the Body of the Tract, it appears to be a Free Application to our Engliſh Eloquence. II. By the ſame hand, *A Compariſon between the Eloquence of* DEMOSTHENES *and* CICERO; which (doubtleſs) was, as is acknowledged, really tranſlated out of *French*. Thoſe Reflexions upon Eloquence, by a few Emendations at a ſecond Review, may give much Light to *Oratory*.

Errata in *Numb.* 109.

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